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## WEATHER FORECAST

Tomorrow's Temperature  
Max. 0°C. Minimum -12°C  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6:46 a.m.  
Sun sets today at 5:13 p.m.  
Tomorrow's Outlook: Cloudy

# KABUL TIMES

## NEWS STALLS

Kabul Times is available at:  
Khyber Restaurant; Kabul  
Hotel; Share-e-Nau near Park  
Cinema; Kabul International  
Airport.

VOL. IV, NO. 247.

KABUL, TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1966, (JADI 28, 1344, S.H.)

PRICE Af. 2

## Afghanistan Wants Exchanges With All Nations, Premier Says In Magazine Message

**KABUL, Jan. 18.**—PRIME Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal in a message to Eastern World magazine which has published a supplement on Afghanistan in its December 1965 issue has said that "Afghanistan is ready to prepare the grounds with full sincerity for useful exchanges in all spheres of life with all nations".

This will prove useful in "channeling spiritual and material resources toward national progress and prosperity and in the extension of economic and cultural relations in the international field", he wrote.

"Afghanistan," the Prime Minister said, "is on the threshold of progress, is following a policy of friendship with all nations, and is taking firm steps towards its development."

The magazine published 24 pages on Afghanistan which begin with the Prime Minister's message.

Afghanistan's greatest capital, the Prime Minister added in his message, is its people. "Hard work, respect for human dignity, brotherhood and hospitality are part of their character and tradition."

On the progress of the country the Prime Minister stated that landlocked Afghanistan, at this sensitive period in its national life, has to build highways in mountainous terrain, bring under

control the waters gushing from the mountains and exploit its various natural resources in order to raise the living and educational standards of the nation.

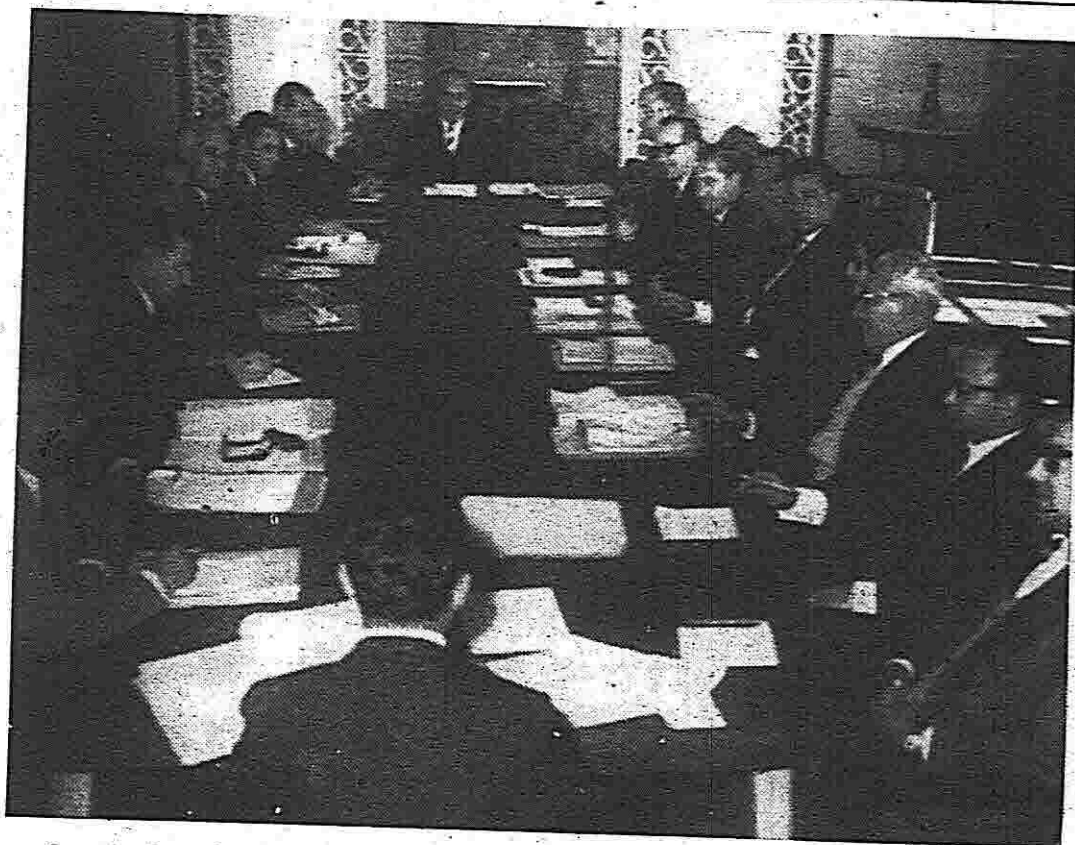
## Baby Boy Born To Princess Lailuma

**KABUL, Jan. 18.**—Her Royal Highness Lailuma, wife of His Royal Highness Prince Nadir, gave birth to a son Monday morning at the Zezhantun (maternity hospital) the Royal Protocol Department announced.

Zezhantun described the health of Her Royal Highness Lailuma and the new born baby as very good.

The baby weighs three kilos and 100 grams.

Kabul Times offers its sincere congratulations to Their Majesties the King and Queen, Prince Nadir Shah, Her Royal Highness Lailuma and all the members of the royal family and wish the new-born baby long life and prosperity.



Seen in the photo is the full cabinet of Prime Minister Mohammad Hashim Maiwandwal in session.

Maiwandwal's cabinet was formed on November 2, 1965 but at that time some of the members were in foreign posts and some were appointed later.

On the right of the Prime Minister, Foreign Minister; Dr. Abdul Hakim Tabibi, Justice Minister; Dr. Mohammad

Osman Anwari, Education Minister; Engineer Ahmadullah, Public Works Minister; Dr. Mohammad Haider, Communications Minister; Dr. Abdul Hakim Ziaee, Planning Minister; Mohammad Khalid Roashan, President of Tribal Affairs.

On the left of Prime Minister, Interior Minister; Abdul Satar Shallizi, Minister; Abdullah Yaftali,

Finance Minister; Dr. Noor Ali, Commerce Minister; Miss Kubra Noorzai, Public Health Minister; Mohammad Osman Sidqi, Press and Information Minister; Engineer Abdul Samad Salim, Minister of Mine and Industries; Engineer Mir Mohammad Akbar, Secretary of the Council of Ministers.

## Sidqi Pays Visit To New Govt. Press

**KABUL, Jan. 18.**—Mohammad Osman Sidqi, the Minister of Press and Information, visited the new Government Printing House and the offices of Isiah, Anis, Heywad and Kabul Times dailies and Zhwandoon weekly magazine this morning.

Information about the building was provided by Mr. Ibrahim Kandahari, the President of Government Printing House. The editors of the papers were present.

## U.S. Wants To Expand War, North Vietnam Says

**HANOI, Jan. 18, (Hsinhua).**—The Vietnam News Agency in a statement today said that "the Saigon authorities acting on U.S. orders, are preparing to send to North Vietnam a number of South Vietnamese people whom they call 'prisoners of war' of the North Vietnamese regular army".

"This is merely a trick to cover up the U.S. scheme to expand the war in Vietnam," the statement adds.

The South Vietnam liberation press agency on January 14 also described this as a "trick aimed at hoodwinking public opinion and glossing over the current massive U.S. military build-up for further expansion of the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam", it says.

## Thant Reports To Council On Indo-Pak Ceasefire Line

**UNITED NATIONS, New York, January 18, (Reuter).**—U THANT, the UN Secretary-General, reported Monday that there had been a general relaxation of tension along the India-Pakistan ceasefire line.

There was a "marked decrease in the number of incidents" in recent days, he told the Security Council in a written report.

However, firing had continued at one point on the Indian side of the ceasefire line that was occupied by Pakistan, he added.

The Secretary-General's report came seven days after both countries signed the Tashkent agreement in which they renounced the use of force in settling their dispute over Kashmir.

But U Thant indicated that he

thought a "no-firing" agreement reached last month had an influence on the situation.

"Recent reports from observers show that since a no-firing agreement at the military level was reached at the end of December, there has been a general relaxation of tension along the front line, and a marked decrease in the number of incidents," he reported.

"However the situation continued to be unsettled in the Kotli- (Contd. on page 6)

## First Group Graduates From Education College

**KABUL, January 18.**—THE Rector of Kabul University told the first group of graduates from the College of Education yesterday, "you have grave responsibilities in your future assignments. It is your duty to raise the educational standards of youth in this country."

Fifty-eight men and women graduates of the college were in the Rector's office for the presentation. The College was established within the framework of Kabul University four years ago. The Rector congratulated the graduates and wished

them success in their future work.

In introducing the graduates to the Rector, Dr. Mohammad Siddiq, Dean of the College said that 19 graduates specialised in teaching English, 16 in home management, and 23 in education.

## Nigerian Armed Forces Units Rally Behind Military Govt.

**LAGOS, January 18, (Reuter).**—NIGERIAN Army rebel leader Major Chukuma Ezeogwu and his forces in Kaduna have submitted to the country's new ruler, Major General Johnson Aguiyi-Ironsi, it was officially stated Monday.

The major had submitted his sword and command to the new military regime, General Aguiyi-Ironsi told a press conference.

The announcement means that all units of the Nigerian armed forces have now rallied behind General Aguiyi-Ironsi's military government.

General Ironsi was asked if he had any information about the missing Federal Prime Minister, Sir Abubakar Tafawa Balewa, said to have been kidnapped in the revolution which broke out on Saturday.

He said: "Every attempt is being made to locate him. I have no information yet."

Asked if the new administration would be a permanent one, General Aguiyi-Ironsi replied: "My main concern is to restore law and order as soon as possible."

Ultimately a Constitution prepared in accordance with the wishes of the people would be brought into effect, he said.

Asked if he expected to remain in charge of the government after that, the general said: "I hope not."

General Aguiyi-Ironsi said he did military government.

not think the new military government would start off with press censorship, but added: "I may impose censorship if it becomes necessary."

Communication's officials in Nigeria have so far refused to allow correspondents to send anything but official statements. A Reuter telephone call from Paris to the United States embassy in Lagos was cut off, a Nigerian postal official interrupting it said: "You are not allowed to discuss the political situation on the telephone."

General Aguiyi-Ironsi described Saturday's upheaval—in which two of Nigeria's regional premiers were slain—as "general disorder in the Nigerian army".

He said that he had also no news of the federal Finance Minister, Festus Ekotie Ebon, who was kidnapped with the Prime Minister.

General Aguiyi-Ironsi, 41, became commander of the Nigerian army, previously led by British officers, last February. He said in a broadcast Monday night that the Nigerian Council of Ministers had invited him to head a provisional

## Cement Factory Shareholders Hold Yearly General Meeting

**KABUL, January 18.**—THE General Assembly of the cement factory shareholders in Jabal Seraj met yesterday to hear reports by the board of directors and board of the executives on the company's balance during 1343 (1964-65).

The shareholders expressed satisfaction at the performance of the executive president and employees of the company and as a token of appreciation granted them one month's salary each as bonus.

The meeting also approved Af. 10,000 donation to the Blood

Bank and Af. 95,000 for the Red Crescent Society, the Institute for the Destitute and the Department for the Anti-Malaria Campaign.

Since its establishment, some seven years ago the factory has produced 254,325 tons of cement.

(Contd. on page 6)

## Work To Enlarge Reza Kohistan Canal Starts

**KABUL, Jan. 18.**—The Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Irrigation said Monday the project for the headworks of Khwaja Canal in Reza Kohistan, work on which was started two weeks ago, will be finished in two years.

After completion the project will irrigate 8,000 acres of land. The canal now irrigates only 4,000 acres.

Deputy Minister Mohammad Yaseen Mayel said that the Ministry of Agriculture, acting on the requests of the people of Reza Kohis-

tan for more irrigation water has already completed surveying and mapping the canal. After completion the canal will have a length of 40 kilometres and a capacity of four to five cubic meters per second.

This is one of the short term projects launched by the Ministry. It will be completed at a cost of Af. 21 million to be paid from the Ministry's budget. Mayel said the Ministry plans to include 24 other projects in its third five year development plan in accordance with

Maiwandwal's policy statement.

Right now two bulldozers and 50 to 60 labourers are employed on the project. When the weather gets better, he added, more machines and workers will be employed. The project will involve excavating 142,000 cubic metres of soil, building ten motor bridges and 50 pedestrian bridges, as well as 80 outlets and 40 control gates. About 15 kilometres of road will also be built along either side of the Canal.



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JANUARY 18, 1966

New Department  
To Procure Food

If the Department for Food Procurement, which the Prime Minister suggested should be established in the Ministry of Agriculture during his visit there last week, is to become an effective organisation, its be clearly drawn.

So far the Ministry of Agriculture has concentrated on conducting research to develop ways to increase agricultural production and in direct measures to help farmers in raising their crop yields.

The Ministry of Finance already has a Department for Food Procurement. Its job is to store surplus foodstuffs and distribute them during periods when the country faces a shortage of food. This Department also supplies flour and bread to governmental institutions as well as to some bakeries. But the department could no doubt carry out these responsibilities more effectively.

Now that the Prime Minister has suggested that the Ministry of Agriculture should set up a Department of Food Procurement, it must be considered whether we should run two departments with identical functions under two different managements. Perhaps it makes more sense to transfer the Ministry of Finance's Department to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Ministry of Agriculture is in a better position to run a Department of Food Procurement. It could provide and distribute foodstuffs other than wheat and bread. For instance, the Ministry is raising large quantities of fish. The Kabul Slaughterhouse, however, is run by the Ministry of Defence. Another source of foodstuffs is the large government farms in the Nangarhar Valley and in the Helmand where fruit, cattle, and poultry as well as other foods are raised.

The control of foodstuffs is now under several different government organisations. It would appear that the establishment of a Department in the Ministry of Agriculture, such as suggested by Mr. Maiwandwal, could fulfill a very important function in co-ordinating food procurement for the country. We hope the Ministry will explain its plans for such a department soon.

## Common Market Nations Meet With Emerging Countries To Discuss Ways Of Cooperation

The second assembly of the Association of Common Market Nations and a group of African states, plus Madagascar, was held recently in Rome (the first took place in 1964 at Dakar) and demonstrated the close cooperation between the six member nations of the ECM and the emerging countries. The Italian Minister of Finance remarked "that Europe is offering a friendly hand to Africa because peace chiefly depends upon to what extent the wealthy countries consider it their duty to help in settling the problems of developing states and whether the latter have confidence in highly industrialised nations".

The assembly opened in Rome's Capitol and delegates included 108 parliamentarians, 54 from Europe and 54 from Africa. The achievements of the first year of the Association are satisfactory. The associated African states can enjoy certain commercial advantage through the progressive stipulation of agreements of free trade and can also benefit from financial and technical aid made available for the development of their economy.

Already \$580 million have been allocated (in which private enterprise has also played a large role)

for the execution of economic and social projects in various localities of Africa and these schemes have included the opening of 350 hospitals, clinics and dispensaries (with 9,000 beds), 3,000 schoolrooms, 2,500 rooms for accommodation of teachers, 25 secondary schools and 166 technical training centres.

Other projects include the building of 3,900 kilometres of roads, 1,500 kilometers of beaten track, 360 bridges, 44 kilometres of railway, 17 ports, 1,600 wells and 100 dams for irrigation purposes. Investments have been divided as follows: 62 per cent for economic project, and 38 per cent for social schemes.

Parliamentarians meeting in Rome on this occasion, although expressing satisfaction over this first phase of intervention in Africa, were agreed that investments must be increased and that improvements must be made to the organisation of technical aid.

In general, trade is increasing and the system of preferences for tropical products from African states has now become more balanced because of new crop policy and adequate industrialisation. Local economy in the African states will im-

prove if corrections are made to the tendency towards single crops inherited from the colonial period. Following the signing of the Yaounde agreement, trade between the EEC and the associated African states has become much heavier. An increase of 11 per cent in ECM imports from third-party nations, and 8 per cent in exports, has been accompanied by a rise of 16 per cent and 13 per cent respectively for the African countries.

At the present time, the European Community offers more than 1,000 grants-in-aid to young Africans wishing to complete their education and training at European universities and colleges. Although such facilities have given satisfactory results, delegates were of the opinion that greater emphasis should be placed on local training with the opening of the necessary schools in the underdeveloped territories. They added that assistance would be welcome from European teachers. It was generally agreed that students should remain in their natural surroundings and not be influenced by foreign customs to the point of finding themselves extraneous when their technical knowledge is required in their homeland.

## Burial Mounds Reveal Life Of Nomads

Archaeologists generally piece together the story of the past from stones or fragments of pottery. Objects made of bone, horn and metals withstand the effects of time less well. And only in very rare cases do articles made of wood, leather, fibres and other organic materials survive, and then only under exceptional conditions as, for example, permanent dryness or, conversely, a humid environment.

attach so much importance to recent discoveries in the burial mounds (or kurgans) of Siberia, of relics of organic origin. These tombs made by nomadic peoples in the 5th or 4th century B.C., are located in the Altai mountains, over 3,000 feet above sea level, not far from the border of Outer Mongolia.

During excavations carried out by Sergei Rudenko and other Soviet archaeologists, the mounds were found to contain a permanent layer of frost, shaped like a lens, beneath a pile of boulders about ten feet thick. The boulders, poor conductors of heat, had acted as a condenser by collecting the chill winter air. They were frozen hard in winter time and the Altai summer was too brief for a thaw to set in.

Because of this permanent layer of ice beneath the boulders, objects made of organic materials were preserved in the tombs alongside objects of inorganic origin. As a result, excavations in the tumuli at Pazyryk, Bash Adar, Tuckts and Shiba have revealed aspects of the life of these ancient peoples which previous archaeological discoveries had scarcely touched upon. Unfortunately, the Altai graves had been looted in ancient times and the relics found here are therefore less valuable than might have been expected.

Many interesting treasures were brought to light, however. In the burial chambers of the "kurgans", whose walls are lined with a framework of larch logs, the archaeologists found coffins made from hollowed-out trunks of the same wood, small wooden tables with finely carved legs, stools and other household objects such as felt mats, bags and covers.

Remnants of clothing give a good idea of the costume of the time. There were caps, capelike tunics, shirts, stockings and boots made of leather, fur or felt. Musical instruments were also found, including small drums and an instrument like a harp.

One of the underground chambers contained a collection of objects used for burning hemp. The nomads threw hemp seeds into a censer containing red-hot coals and inhaled the smoke under a tent-like structure formed by a rug thrown over the brazier and supported by a six-legged stand. Other finds included pieces of pikestaffs and shields made of plaited twigs. Among the more valuable items which had escaped the notice of the looters

By MIKHAIL AETAMONOV were a few mirrors, gilded bronze fragments of a necklace decorated with horn tips, a pair of gold pendant earrings and some gilded silver plaques from a belt.

In several graves, bodies were found in a good state of preservation. They had been embalmed by a process described by Herodotus. After the internal organs had been removed, the corpses had been stuffed with grass and hair, and the skin had then been carefully sewn tendons. One man's body was covered with complicated tattoos of animals in the typical style of Scythian decoration.

Some of the most interesting finds were those made in the parts of the mound where the horses were buried—the space between the wooden framework of the burial chamber and the earth wall of the pit. Each grave contained anything from seven to 16 horses, and nearby lay their saddles and bridles festooned with pendants carved out of wood or leather and covered with thin sheets of gold.

Of particular interest were the masks used to cover the heads of the horses and other domestic animals during ceremonial or funeral processions. One depicted a stag with large antlers, another a winged griffin, a third a goat with a bird perched on its head.

Buried with the horses in one of the mounds, archaeologists found two most unusual rugs. One, made of felt with designs applied in colour, is probably of local manufacture. The main feature is a frieze depicting a goddess seated on a throne with a horseman in front of her. The other, a very finely woven wool rug, covered with designs in the Franco-Achaemenian style, is obviously of Persian origin. The

finds included pieces of woollen cloth also from Persia and Chinese embroidered silks used by the nomads as trappings for their horses.

An idea of the technology of these ancient times is given by other objects found with the horses. Among the boulders of one of the mounds, the dismantled parts of a Chinese-type waggon were discovered with four massive wooden wheels. All these finds seem to indicate that the nomads of the Altai steppes maintained regular contacts with both Persia and China.

Most of the objects found in the light may be considered works of art. They are richly decorated with wood carvings and various designs in the typical Scytho-Siberian style which up till now has been known only from a few objects made of metal or horn.

It is impossible in so short an article to give a complete picture of the data revealed by the Altai excavations. They have opened up a new chapter in the history of the art and culture of the nomad peoples of Eurasia and provide scholars with a rich source of study.

A detailed description of these discoveries is contained in the following works by S. I. Rudenko: "Kultura naselenija Gornogo Altaja v skifskoe vremja"—Moscow-Leningrad, 1953 (The Civilisation of the Peoples of the Gorno-Altai in Scythian Times) and "Kultura naselenija Central'nogo Altaja v skifskoe vremja"—Moscow-Leningrad, 1960 (The Civilisation of the Peoples of Central Altai in Scythian Times). Photographs of some of the most valuable objects found in the tombs are contained in the album "Drevnee iskusstvo Altaja"—Leningrad, 1958 (The Ancient Art of the Altai), edited by M. P. Gryaznov.

Portuguese Cave Paintings  
May Be Older Than Lascaux

Pre-historic paintings discovered in Portugal two years ago in the Escoural marble caves near Montemor-o-Novo, 80 miles south-east of Lisbon, may be older than those of Lascaux in France or Altamira in Spain, according to Abbe Andre Glory, an archaeologist attached to the French National Research Centre who recently visited the caves. Abbe Glory estimates the painting to be from 15 to 20 thousand years old and confirms the opinion of Dr. Manuel Farinha dos Santos of the University of Lisbon, in charge of the diggings.

The caves were uncovered accidentally by a blast in marble quarry. Workers, intrigued by the large opening in the rock face, ventured inside and saw hapes of bones, skulls and some pottery.

Dr. Farinha dos Santos, attracted by the discovery, began a thorough inspection of the system of caves, shown by subsequent exploration to

extend for about 150 feet. This led to an important discovery of wall-paintings, reported with sketches, photographs and plans in "O Arqueologo Portugues".

Once cleaned, the paintings were seen to represent the heads of buck and possibly boar, indeterminate beasts with sagging bellies suggesting pregnancy, a hybrid of stork and man, a beautifully-outlined bull's head with curved horns shown in clude perspective and a stylised hybrid figure with the head of a horse. The paintings are mostly in black with dabs of red ochre, but some are entirely red and have a marked affinity with the art of the Upper Paleolithic Period, within what is known as the Franco-Cantabrian School.

Exploration of the caves is still only in its first stages. Much rubble must still be removed, and the cleaned of the limestone film that may conceal many other artistic creations of prehistoric man.

## PRESS At a Glance

Yesterday's Anis in an editorial discusses the problem of wheat in Afghanistan.

The news item which was recently published on the progress toward self-sufficiency in wheat production said that the country will be able to produce all the wheat it needs in ten years. This news item gives some reason to be optimistic but at the same time puts much responsibility on the shoulders of the government.

As the news itself mentioned there are many things that affect the production of wheat. The Ministry of Agriculture has so far taken steps to improve wheat seeds through various experiments. The efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture to fight wheat diseases and to guide farmers in scientific crop planting are continuing.

The Ministry constantly advises the farmers to use fertilisers on their fields. Some fertiliser has been imported from abroad and distributed to the farmers. With the establishment and operation of a fertiliser factory using natural gas in the northern part of the country another important step will be taken toward providing locally produced fertiliser instead of using foreign exchange to import it.

To make the country self-sufficient in wheat production, the Agriculture Ministry has many plans under consideration. With the implementation of these projects, especially irrigation projects which will put more land under cultivation, a new problem will arise. This is the problem of the ownership of land. Will the state be the owner or will the land belong to the people to whom it is distributed?

If preference is given to private ownership then we must carefully consider under what conditions these lands will be distributed. The regulations must be prepared beforehand.

Whichever way the government decides there will be good reasons for the decision. One of the proposals is that this land be turned into mechanised farms. Since most Afghan farmers cannot afford to purchase modern equipment, such farms would make machinery available. From the point of view of private incentive, it is highly preferable however to put the land into private hands.

The Ministry of Agriculture claims the country can be self-sufficient in wheat in ten years. But, has the Ministry considered the growth of population? It is very possible that the population of the country will increase rapidly in the next ten years.

Sometime ago, the daily Anis published the view of an Afghan businessman who suggested that planting potatoes is more economical than planting wheat in Afghanistan. He claimed that the yield per acre of potatoes is greater per acre than of wheat. And since the market for the export of potatoes is more favourable, raising this crop should also be encouraged.

We would like to know, says the editorial, whether the Ministry of Agriculture has considered this possibility.

In any case, we hope that the Ministry of Agriculture will be successful in its efforts and that the weather conditions will co-operate in helping Afghanistan to increase agricultural output in the next several years.

The editorial concludes with the suggestion that a training programme for farmers should be started on the radio.

Yesterday's Islah in an editorial discusses the need for libraries in the provinces of the country. As the country develops, more libraries are needed for the public. There are some libraries but usually only a select group of people has access to them.

Those that do exist have few clients. The Kabul Public Library, however, seems to be well patronised although it has a limited number of books and lacks certain amenities.

Our libraries face a major problem (Contd. on page 4)



## Best Rice In Afghanistan Raised By Laghman Farmers

The best rice in Afghanistan is grown by the farmers of Laghman. The majority of the 300,000 people of the province are involved in producing Laghman varieties of rice, including pashayee, deradooni, and bara.

Wheat and corn are also grown for local consumption, but rice is the main item of export to other provinces. The province is also known throughout the country for the skill of its potters and ironsmiths.

Laghman province is bordered on the east by Nangarhar and Kunar, on the west by Kapisa, on the north by Badakhshan and Kapisa, and on the south by Nangarhar and Kabul provinces.

The provincial capital is the town of Meterlam. Since Laghman achieved the status of a province only two years ago, Meterlam is only beginning to look like a capital city.

Besides the picturesque valleys of Nooristan, Laghman includes Alishing and Alingar woswalis, which are attractive spots to visit and easily accessible by macadamised roads from the capital of Laghman.

The Alishing and Alingar rivers, which have their origin in the Hindu Kush mountains, flow through the heart of Laghman and in the Darunta area before joining the Kabul River.

Laghman used to be connected with main Kabul-Jalalabad highway by a road leading to Laghman over a large suspension bridge. The bridge

(Contd. on page 4)

# LAGHMAN

## Nuristanis Sit On Chairs, Cross Gorges On Vine Cables

While many tales have always been told about Nuristan, in recent years that people have gone to see for themselves if the stories are true.

Nuristan is an area of 5,000 square miles located west of Chitral and Kunar valleys and east of Nejrab and Panisher valleys. To the north lie the Zebak and Wakhan areas of Badakhshan.

The whole Nuristani terrain consists of gorges, passes and mountain ranges which make communication between the villages impossible for a good part of the year.

The rivers are fast torrents over which no proper bridges have yet been built. Often trunks of pine trees serve as swaying bridges.

But a more interesting kind of bridge which is unique to Nuristan is made of grape vines woven together. It is like a suspension bridge, but the floor is a single vine. The Nuristani walks on one cable and holds onto two waist high vine cables with his hands.

Crossing this second type of bridge is no easy task for people other than Nuristanis. It is a Nu-

ristani bridge for the use of Nuristanis. However during the winter, even the Nuristanis don't cross the bridges and so villages are cut off from one another.

The people of Nuristan have a reputation of being highly industrious, brave and courageous. An English Orientalist who visited Nuristan in 1890 wrote of the people of the area. "If the Nuristanis are brought up in the right environment they will make politicians, philosophers and men of science."

"The Nuristanis are proud, brave and independent by nature and have resisted foreign invasions for several centuries."

At one time, Nuristan was called Balouria and in more recent times, after Islam came to Afghanistan, it was referred to as Kafiristan, since the people resisted the new religion and stuck to their own beliefs.

It was only 60 years ago, during the reign of king Abdul Rahman Khan that they accepted Islam after which the name of Nuristan, "the land of light", was given to old Kafiristan.

The Nuristanis build their houses in a manner charac-

teristic only of this area. They don't surround their houses with walls and compounds. The two-storey cubeshaped houses are built of stone and strong wooden beams instead of mud.

They build the walls using stones and pine beams alternately, first 50 centimetres stone and then a beam to reinforce the wall.

To climb from the first to the second story they do not use regular staircases, but tree trunks with steps made in them with an axe.

Their household equipment is also different from that in other parts of the country.

They do not use rugs and carpets on the floor of their rooms. But they make the floors as smooth as possible and use chairs and tables for sitting and eating. They sleep on wooden beds rather than on the floor. For mattresses they use thick rugs and for blankets shawls. In the rest of the country toshak and lehaf made of cloth and stuffed with cotton are used.

The bathroom is built of pine wood in the basement.

In the winter, rooms are heated

with a fireplace in the centre of the room. The square fireplace is about ten inches deep and is often used for cooking. The cooking pots are hung on a tripod over the fire. A whole in the roof provides ventilation. Each room has to have at least two windows, one on the east and one on the west so that both sunrise and sunset can be seen from inside.

Special chairs, decorated and with backs, are offered to special guests. Ordinarily they sit on stools made of woven leather strips.

Food is served on charaws and pil charaws. Charaws are table about 50 centimetres high with the same diameter at the base as on the top. A piece of silk serves as table cloth.

A pil charaw is used when the family entertains guests and on special occasions.

Pil charaw is a round table supported by a steel tripod. The top is a round, decorated wooden plate. The pil charaw has also a bell hanging from one corner. When the food is ready the bell is rung. Nuristanis carry special knives to cut meat.

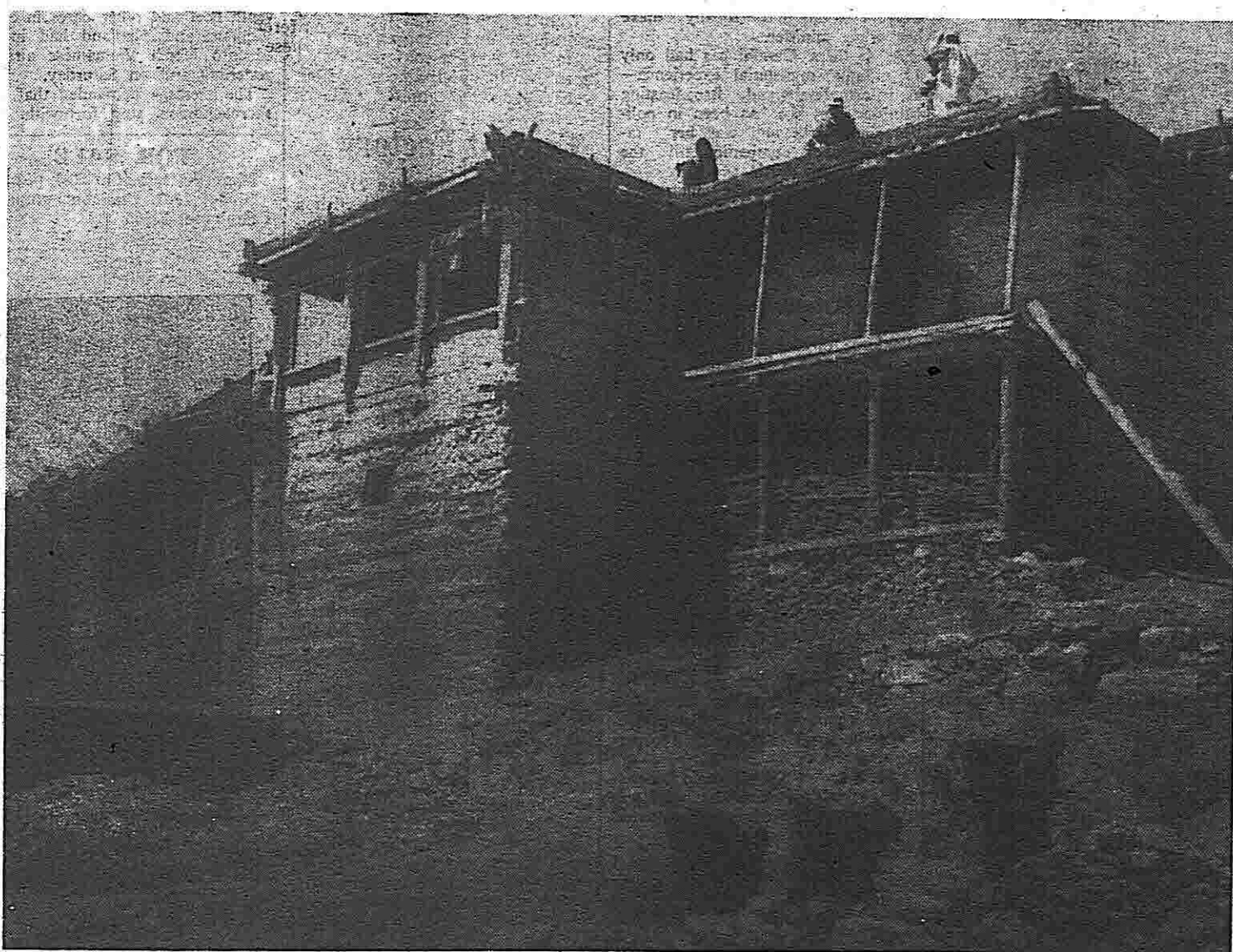
(Contd. on page 4)



Premier Maiwandwal talks to the people of Laghman during a Friday visit to the province.



Nuristani wood carving



Nuristani house made of pine beams and stone.



Typical dress of Nuristani complete with round hat



## France Lays Down Conditions For Participation In EEC

LUXEMBOURG, January 18, (Reuter).—

FRANCE Monday night laid down a series of conditions for her return to the Common Market conference table but emphasised they were negotiable and should not be taken as an ultimatum.

Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville presented the French demands at a special meeting of foreign ministers of the six called to solve the six-month-old crisis in the Community.

France has been boycotting the Common Market since last July when the six failed to reach agreement on new farm financing measures, linked to proposals for greater supranational powers for the community's executive commission and the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

The French demands fell under two main headings, according to conference sources:

1. The system of voting in the Common Market's Council of Ministers.

2. The powers of the executive commission.

The French conditions, laid down in a ten-point memorandum presented by Couve de Murville, were described as rigid but not unacceptable by sources close to the other five EEC members.

These sources indicated that there was some hope that the French boycott of the Common Market may end soon. However, they admitted many serious problems are still to be solved.

Apparently the main obstacle for a solution is the French insistence on a limitation of the powers of the EEC executive. France wants the commission to consult the national governments

before announcing any major decision. Also, diplomatic missions to the EEC should not be accredited with the commission but with the ministerial council.

The EEC commission should be stripped of the power to conclude trade agreements with third countries in the name of the Common Market.

Another problem which led to the French boycott was only touched upon last night: the system of voting in the Common Markets Council of Ministers.

Under the Rome treaties the principle of majority came into force on Jan. 1, superseding the principle of unanimity in force till then. The French government has stressed repeatedly that France would not abandon this veto right for problems in which vital interests of France were at stake.

## USSR-Mongolia Emphasise Mutual Ties In Communiqué

MOSCOW, January 18, (Reuter).—

LEONID Brezhnev, Soviet Communist Party leader, left Ulan Bator Monday for Moscow with assurances of continued Mongolian friendship to the Soviet Union.

During his visit he had talks with his opposite number, Yumzhagin Tsedenbal, who is also Mongolian Prime Minister. They signed a new 20-year friendship treaty between their countries.

Brezhnev, who travelled by train to the land-locked Asian country wedged between Soviet Siberia and China's Northern frontier, left by air for Moscow, the Soviet News Agency Tass reported.

In a speech at the airport, Tsedenbal said: "the treaty marked a new stage in the strengthening of the inviolable Mongolian-Soviet friendship."

Brezhnev said the treaty strengthened the ties between the two countries in all fields—politics, economy, culture, and defence.

It would serve the interests not only of the two peoples, but also the cause of peace in Asia and the whole world.

A joint communiqué issued last night displayed the unanimity of views between USSR and its ally.

The joint communiqué says that the "situation in the world is now characterised by the mounting national-liberation struggle, growth of the forces which stand for the preservation and strengthening of peace, growth of the role of newly independent and developing nations".

"Of great importance in the present international situation is firm compliance with the declaration on inadmissibility of interference in the domestic affairs of states and protection of their independence and sovereignty, adopted at the 20th session of the United Nations General Assembly on the initiative of the Soviet government, which is an essential condition for the peaceful coexistence of peoples."

## China Claims U.S. Planes Intrude Into Her Territory

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 18, (Hsinhua).—About 40 U.S.-Saigon planes intruded as much as four kilometres into the country on Jan. 10 in the Yadao region, and Aung Pech district, Ratanakiri province, according to the Cambodian news agency yesterday.

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## Seven Feared Dead As Two Planes Collide Over Spain

MADRID, Jan. 18, (Reuter).—Two giant U.S. air force jets collided over Spain Monday and seven crewmen were feared dead.

The planes, a B-52 and a KC-135 tanker, had been due, to rendezvous so that the bomber could be refuelled in the air—a delicate operation with the planes flying only yards apart.

The Spanish News Agency Cifra said the burned wreckage of both planes was found about 65 miles (104 kms) northeast of the Mediterranean port of Almeria.

Three bodies were found, the agency added. Four men were missing.

Four survivors were picked up by fishing boats after parachuting into the sea off Almeria and were only slightly hurt.

A Spanish police post in the area said residents reported seeing the crash and both planes going down in flames. Fishermen raced to their boats when they saw parachutes dropping into the sea.

## Vietnam Peace Offensive Has No Deadline, Stresses U.S.

WASHINGTON, January 18, (DPA).—

THE United States has set no deadline for ending its efforts to find a peaceful solution for Vietnam, White House spokesman Bill Moyers said yesterday.

Moyers denied a "New York Times" report that President Lyndon Johnson would end his peace efforts next week, after the Vietnamese new year, if no positive reaction had been received by then.

State Department spokesman Robert McCloskey seconded Moyers, saying the "New York Times" report was built upon speculations without any factual basis.

McCloskey also denied rumours that North Vietnam had withdrawn all its alleged regular troops from South Vietnam in a positive answer to the American peace action.

He said the State Department had no information whatever confirming the withdrawal of N. Vietnamese troops.

Meanwhile the U.S. Defence Department last night denied that the U.S. has resumed bombing missions against military targets and supply routes in North Vietnam.

A Pentagon spokesman made the denial following news release from North Vietnam alleging the U.S. bombardment of a village last Friday.

The spokesman added that it was not necessary for the Pentagon to comment on claims of this nature. But he stressed that no such raid had taken place.

U.S. President Lyndon Johnson's special assistant McGeorge Bundy had also stressed that the United States had not resumed the air strikes on North Vietnam in a television interview Sunday.

The lull in U.S. bombing raids on North Vietnam began Christmas eve.

U.S. government officials have pointed out that the halt was called to underline sincerity in U.S. peace efforts in Vietnam. But they have also warned that the strikes would be resumed eventually if no positive response was forthcoming from Hanoi.

General Wallace Greene, Commander of the U.S. Marine Corps, said Monday that unless the programme for civil pacification in South Vietnam succeeded "we could kill every Viet Cong and every North Vietnamese and still lose the war."

The General, who has just returned from a 13-day visit to South Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries, stressed the importance of the programme in a country which was largely demoralised and disorganised.

He told a press conference that more South Vietnamese soldiers were needed to guard villages.

## Cement Factory

(Contd. from page 1)

The factory was launched with a capital of over one billion afghanis which is 1.2 million less than was anticipated in the plan. This was mainly due to the accelerated work by the Afghan personnel.

President of the company, Nouri, said the company had built 22 residential houses of concrete with metal roofs. The houses also have compounds with irrigation facilities. In addition, the factory has a workshop for repairing instruments and machines, a laboratory for analysing cement material, and a modern canteen.

The employees receive health insurance.

The factory has a capacity of producing 100 tons of cement daily. Due to increased efficiency of the workers, Nouri said, last year production exceeded the first year by over 30,000 tons.

The factory is only 80 kilometers away from the capital. Over fifty per cent of its production is being consumed by state projects and the rest goes to private organisations and individuals. Nouri added that the factory has been able to repay with interest all the money that it had borrowed. The factory has been able to cut down its foreign employees from 14 to four. Afghans are doing major jobs now.

under government control and give the inhabitants a feeling of security.

But the General also said he thought that the Viet Cong alienated the population by terrorist actions.

## PRESS REVIEW

(Contd. from page 2)

blem in their lack of connections with publishing houses. This prevents the libraries from keeping pace with the intellectual development of the people. There are no books for those wishing to do research. New libraries are also badly needed for our school-going children. A good library can be an important centre of political as well as other kinds of education, the editorial suggests.

The Ministry of Press and Information and the Ministry of Education have decided to have a second look at their libraries and provide them with modern books. The people in the provinces also need libraries. The Ministry of Education has recently taken steps in this direction. We hope the Ministry will be successful, concluded the editorial.

## Ceasefire Line

(Contd. from page 1)

Galuthi and Kotli-Nausher sections; where a number of firing incidents have occurred... all of them around salients established by Pakistani troops on the Indian side of the ceasefire line.

The Secretary-General also reported on a number of violations by both sides which had been verified by UN observers belonging to the UN military observer group for India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) in Kashmir and the UN India and Pakistan observer mission (UNIPOM) along the international frontier to the south.

## NORTH VIETNAM PROTESTS TO ICC AGAINST INTRUSION

HONG KONG, Jan. 18, (Reuter).—

North Vietnam has protested to the international control commission against the U.S. air force alleged "spying and provocative activities" over its territory, the North Vietnam News Agency reported last night.

A message to the commission said formations of aircraft of U.S. Seventh fleet and other bases in South Vietnam and Thailand had intruded into North Vietnamese airspace yesterday and on Saturday.

The message demanded that such encroachments stop forthwith.

## FOR SALE

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## Laghman Province

(Contd. from page 3)

has now been replaced by a dam, built for the Nangarhar power and irrigation project, and the highest point of the dam, which is 25 metres wide, serves the same purpose now as the Darunta suspension bridge did four years ago.

The people of Laghman, who are skilful farmers, make good use of the water of the Alishing and Alingar waters for cultivating paddy and to operate rice husking mills.

From the trees of Nuristan, they make beams for construction and produce charcoal.

There are 46 schools of different levels in Laghman, 39 of which are for boys and seven for girls. Altogether 12,843 students are enrolled in these schools, 1,200 of whom are girls and 11,643 boys.

There are two courses for adults in the province which provide vocational training in carpentry, pottery, and other crafts.

## Nuristanis

(Contd. from page 3)

Outside their homes, Nuristanis often build spots to hold meetings and for relaxation. These are usually tree-shaded spots close to the water. Cuts are made in a rock formation to create a spot and long beams used to sit on.

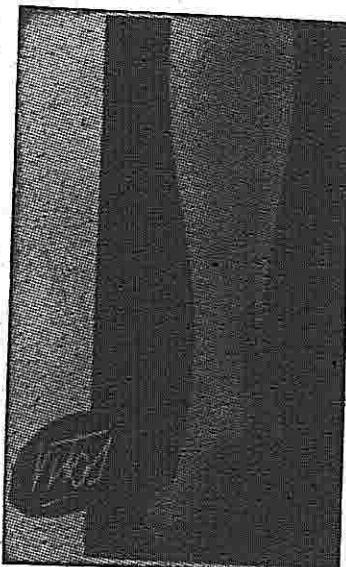
For light, Nuristanis most frequently use oil bearing woods.

The Nuristanis wear three kinds of clothing. One is for work another for relaxation, and the third for fighting.

## Free Exchange Rates At D'Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Jan. 18.—The following are the exchange rates at D'Afghanistan Bank expressed in Afghani.

Buying	Selling
Af. 76.00 (per one U.S. dollar)	76.50
Af. 212.80 (per one Pound Sterling)	214.20
Af. 1900.00 (per hundred German Mark)	1912.50
Af. 1538.46 (per hundred French Franc)	1548.59
Af. 1769.49 (per hundred Swiss Franc)	1781.15



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